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## GRAND TELEGRAPH LINE.

## A Line Round the World.

The United States, Russia and Great Britain Co-operating.

A stupendous plan of universal telegraphic communication is unfolded in the correspondence between Secretary Seward and Senator Chandler, elicited by the memorial of Mr. Perry McDonough Collins, and just laid before Congress. In this memorial, Mr. Collins asks the aid of our Government for the construction of an inter-continental line of telegraph from the American river to the frontiers of the Russian Empire, and from the North Atlantic, connecting the American, European and Asiatic telegraph systems by a submarine cable across the Bering Straits—a distance of forty miles. Mr. Collins justly observes that a work of this character can be successfully accomplished only by the aid of the Government, and petitions Congress for an early consideration of the subject. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Commerce of the Senate, and the chairman of that committee, Mr. Chandler, requested the Secretary of State to furnish information concerning the expediency of the plan, and to give an expression of his views upon the expediency of granting the prayer of the memorialist. To this request Mr. Seward responded in a singularly able and interesting paper, going over the whole ground and warmly approving the general plan indicated in Mr. Collins' memorial.

Mr. Seward considers the subject under three heads:

First—Is the enterprise feasible?

Second—Would it be useful?

Third—Has it a claim on the government to the patronage which it solicits?

While answering these interrogatories affirmatively, Mr. Seward draws from the archives of the State Department a fund of valuable information, bearing upon the question and setting forth the extraordinary advantages of a universal telegraphic system. It is estimated that the American line, to be constructed in accordance with Mr. Collins' plan, would be six thousand and four hundred miles long, and at a point in one of our great western territories and running through British America and the Russian Possessions to Cape Prince of Wales, thence across the Bering Straits by means of a submarine cable, around the Sea of Okhotsk, and through the settlements of Okhotsk, Ayau and Shantar, to the mouth of the Amur river, in Asiatic Russia. The Emperor of Russia has already pledged himself to extend the main trunk line of telegraph in Russia from Irkutsk down the valley of the Amur to its mouth on the Pacific—a distance of nearly two thousand miles—and this extension is now rapidly advancing. This, however, is but a part of the Emperor's extensive plans, of which the following summary is furnished by Mr. Seward:

First. A telegraph wire, with the necessary submarine cable, from the mouth of the Amur river across the Straits of Tartary, over the Island of Sakhalin, across the Straits of La Perouse, over the Island of Japan, through Korea, and across the Straits of Sangar to Yedo, the capital of Japan.

Second. A telegraph line from the confluence of the Amur with the Amur, which confluence is seven hundred miles above the mouth of the latter; thence southward, on the bank of the Amur, to Lake Kizil; thence to the port of Vladivostok, on the coast of Tartary, opposite to that part of Hakodadi, on the eastern coast of the Japanese Empire. Yedo, Vladivostok is selected by the Emperor for his naval station on the Pacific coast.

Third. A telegraph line from Irkutsk, before described as the capital of Eastern Siberia, through Khabarovka, the entrepot of European and Chinese overland commerce, through the city of Khabarovka, and across the Straits of Sangar to Yedo, the capital of Japan.

Fourth. A telegraph line from a station on the main continental Russian line at Oumk, near the southern boundary of Russia; thence passing through Moscow, and entering China at Hirkok, some miles called Hirkok, thence passing through Bala, to the city of Peking, and from Peking, to the city of Canton, on the Pacific coast, opposite to California.

Fifth. A telegraph wire from Kamsan, on the main continental Russian line, through Georgia and Circassia, along the western shore of the Caspian Sea, to Teheran, the capital of Persia; thence to the Euphrates, at Bagdad; thence to the Persian Gulf, to the city of Basra, and from Basra, to the city of Bombay, on the Indian coast, opposite to California.

Finally, it seems to me that in extending dominion over inland mountain regions, and setting up the national flag on the Pacific coast, the American people, however inconsiderately, assumed the duty of diffusing an equal civilization throughout the whole of the great continent which they thus brought within their borders. Nor would it be within their power to do so, unless they were to shut out from our thoughts the consideration of the American people, results from contemplating calmly the position and the resources of new north-western and western States. It becomes our duty to act upon the conviction that from this time henceforth, those States are to perform an important part in a great work, which shall make the shores of the Pacific coast the home of communities that shall be as busy, as prosperous, as free, as enlightened, as powerful, and as happy, as those which now cluster

upon the Atlantic shore. The Atlantic States, by their inter-marriage with those of the Pacific, have come under an obligation to favor the great development.

What Mr. Collins asks of Congress is the grant of a right of way across the public lands, with the right to take therefrom materials necessary for constructing the line; the use of a national vessel, suitably equipped and armed, to make surveys and soundings along the North Pacific coast, beyond the limits of the United States; and to aid in prosecuting the work; and finally, a stipulated compensation for the government use of the line when it shall be constructed. If the views I have submitted are just, this demand for patronage is neither unnecessary nor unreasonable. We could not withhold it without showing a want of appreciation of the liberality and friendship which have been manifested toward the United States by Russia and Great Britain in the proceedings they have adopted toward the same enterprise.

I do not know any one object lying within the scope of our foreign relations, more directly important, than the preservation of peace and friendship with those two great and enlightened powers. Nor can I conceive of any one measure of national policy, that would more effectively tend to the attainment of that great object, than the construction of the proposed inter-continental telegraph.

For the purpose of the project in competition with the proposed line across the Atlantic, from Cape Clear to Cape Race, which, notwithstanding past difficulties, I yet hope to see speedily completed, the two lines would naturally aid and strengthen each other. If they should even come into competition, it would be more advantageous to the United States to have both than the use of only one of them. One might be expected to operate when the other should be accidentally suspended. Nor can it be reasonably doubted that the great interests of human society will, at a very early period, require more than one, and even more than two trans-oceanic, world-encircling telegraphs.

It is an important feature of this great project that it will be subject to only three of the great practical powers—those of England and the United States—escaping the delays and difficulties of frequent stoppage and inspection, interposed as they are by the jealousy of European rulers. The Russian Government, in a spirit of the wisest liberality, promptly granted to the United States the right of laying telegraph lines across the British Possessions in North America, and in the month of February last, after such examples, Congress will probably regard with favor the proposal to aid Mr. Collins in the manner recommended by Mr. Seward, or by the passage of some act of legislation to insure the speedy completion of a telegraph line across the Pacific.

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ish in her station. The second water, and another water named John J. Jackson, were lost.

A Mrs. Mills and child were not found. The first body picked up in the water was that of a little boy, four years old, unknown. The body of passengers was not saved. The clerk and there was not far from 120, of whom about four were women. Not over fifteen were seen on shore. The captain and officers were self-possessed and energetic in all that they did; but Mr. Child is quite positive that no sufficient alarm was sounded in the ladies' berth, cabin, or on the main deck, nor in the water cabin; so it is probable that several at least, perished in their berths, or were bewildered by the smoke and lost in the passages. Not a boat was lowered away, or the few unfortunate at the stern might have been rescued.

From the time they abandoned all effort to put out the fire until the vessel struck, it was 10 or 15 minutes. The engines continued working for five minutes after she ran aground, and the steam was rushing out from all the valves, that the boilers could not burst.

The whole substance of the matter is that the officers of the Water Witch were completely surprised. The affair is considered to be one of the most disastrous marine disasters that has ever taken place in the department. The Water Witch was built after the model of the Harriet Lane, was of about 1,300 tons burden, and carried three 100-pound Dahlgren guns, and three 12-pound howitzers. Her fate is not known, but it is believed she was run over by Nassau. On the day preceding that of her capture she had been visited by the supply ship, the Harriet, and had taken on board a large quantity of subsistence stores. By losing the Water Witch, we lose one of the fleet, and, in every respect, the most valuable vessel for blockade service we had in the squadron. It was reported yesterday, at Hilton Head, that the Harriet, well manned, sent out from Fernandina, for the purpose of making a search for the missing gunboat, had not been heard from, and that her supplies were small, but with her crew had been gobbled.

The National Union League—The Platform Adopted.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.

BALTIMORE, June 8.

I send you a copy of the resolutions passed by the National Council of the Union League of America, assembled at the New Assembly rooms in this city. The injunction of secrecy has been removed.

Resolved, That we will support the Administration in the vigorous prosecution of the war, and in the prompt suppression of the rebellion, and to this we pledge all our energies and efforts.

Resolved, That slavery, being the cause of the rebellion, and the bond of Union without delay, and it is the sense of this organization that slavery in all its forms should be prohibited by an amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That we hereby approve of the principles involved in the policy of the Union League of America, and we pledge our support to the same.

Resolved, That every person who bears arms in defense of the national flag is entitled, without distinction of color or nationality, to the protection of the government, and to the full extent of that Government's power.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our thanks to the soldiers of the army and the sailors of the navy.

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While the Union forces were charging toward the town, Mr. Butzard, a wealthy citizen, but in liquor, hurrahed for Jeff. Davis, when some soldiers shot him dead.

The Capture of the Gunboat Water Witch.

NEW YORK, June 11.—A Hilton Head letter gives fuller details of the recent capture of one of our vessels:

At 3 o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 3d inst., the blockade Water Witch was captured by the rebels in Ossabau Sound. The only person on board that escaped was a negro, who, at the time of escape, leaped overboard and swam to Tybee Island, and thence made his way to Fort Pulaski. He states that the rebels saw only one gunboat in the sound, and immediately took her into possession. Not a shot was fired from either side.

The whole substance of the matter is that the officers of the Water Witch were completely surprised. The affair is considered to be one of the most disastrous marine disasters that has ever taken place in the department. The Water Witch was built after the model of the Harriet Lane, was of about 1,300 tons burden, and carried three 100-pound Dahlgren guns, and three 12-pound howitzers. Her fate is not known, but it is believed she was run over by Nassau. On the day preceding that of her capture she had been visited by the supply ship, the Harriet, and had taken on board a large quantity of subsistence stores. By losing the Water Witch, we lose one of the fleet, and, in every respect, the most valuable vessel for blockade service we had in the squadron. It was reported yesterday, at Hilton Head, that the Harriet, well manned, sent out from Fernandina,



































**VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.**

By decision of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, the undersigned will receive sealed bids for the purchase of any or all of the lands hereinafter described, they being among the choicest and best farming land in Minnesota.

These lands comprise what are known as the Winnebago Tract Lands in the State of Minnesota, and are situated on the left and right banks of the Mississippi river, between the mouth of the Winnebago river and the mouth of the St. Lawrence river, and are of the following dimensions, to-wit: One hundred and sixty acres each, under the provisions of a treaty concluded with the Winnebago Indians, April 19th, 1839, and an act of Congress, approved February 24th, 1846, entitled "An act for the removal of the Winnebago Indians, and for the sale of their Reservation in Minnesota, for their benefit."

No bid will be entertained at a rate less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre. In case a bid is accepted, the party making the same will be notified as soon thereafter as practicable. If within thirty days after such notice the party shall fail to make payment to the undersigned, the land for which such bid was made will be subject to sale to any other person.

Bids will be received and transmitted to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, at the same place as above, and will be opened at the same place as above, on the 19th day of July, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Payments may be made either in cash or in the certificates of indebtedness of the Winnebago Indians, for the debt of said lands, and secured to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of said lands by the third article of the treaty above mentioned. The right to reject any and all bids is expressly reserved. All bids must be sealed and addressed to the undersigned, Washington City, D. C., and endorsed "Bids for Winnebago Tract Lands."

**DESCRIPTION OF LANDS:**

Section 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 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## THE CITY.

**THE ARRIVAL OF CAPT. FISK.**—Capt. James L. Fisk, who has been appointed by the War Department to command and lead a Government expedition to Montana and Idaho, for the protection of emigrant trains, arrived in this city yesterday. He is accompanied by Lieut. S. H. Johnston, who was with him last year.

Capt. Fisk will at once set about organizing the expedition, and procuring the necessary gear and outfit. Two thousand dollars was appropriated by Congress, a sum not sufficient in reality, but which will be made to accomplish a great deal in the hands of Capt. Fisk, who has already led two successful expeditions across.

It is expected that a very long train will go across under Capt. Fisk this year. One train is already on the frontier, waiting the government escort. The route will be over ground already scouted by the troops under General Sully, and the Indians will be driven away, and possibly badly defeated, before the train comes up to their territory.

We understand that in an interview at Milwaukee, General Fisk intimated to Capt. Fisk that it was his intention to give every assistance and support to the expedition, and that he would furnish the necessary military force to ensure the safety of emigrants in passing through the Indian country.

The train will leave about the first of July. We are not sure what the starting point of the Expedition will be, but have heard it rumored as Fort Ridgely. Capt. Fisk will start it himself in a day or two.

**THE NOBLEST FAMILY.**—This family, consisting of Thomas and Elizabeth Nugent, was before the Police Court again yesterday. A few months since, Elizabeth came before the Justice for neglecting and deserting a divorce from Thomas on grounds of impotency. The Court informed her, however, that he had no jurisdiction in such a case, and could not give her the relief asked.

Yesterday Thomas was the complainant, and asked for a warrant against Elizabeth. He told a harrowing tale of grievances. First, he had detected Elizabeth and a paramour of hers in *flagrant delicto*, both parties being intoxicated. He further states that on upbraiding her for her faithless conduct, she had got in a passion, and smashed up some of the furniture. He was not so particular about the adultery, but wanted her arrested and made to pay for the furniture broke.

The court told him that it was not in his power to interfere in such a case, and could not grant the warrant. Thomas then departed.

**THE ARREST OF JOHN PENDERGAST.**—We omitted mention of this affair yesterday, from a desire to give a correct statement of it, or none, not wishing to do injustice to any party. As near as we can learn it stands thus:

A bay horse, valued at \$300 was stolen from O. S. Taylor, of Hastings. He swore out a warrant for the arrest of W. H. Foster as the thief. Foster—if he was such—brought the horse to St. Paul and offered it for \$300. Charles Colter offered to buy it, but not feeling that it was right, told Foster that he would take the horse, try him a while, and if he found all right, pay him, to which Foster assented. Being about to send a driver of cattle to St. Paul, he employed Pendergast as a driver, and gave him the horse, which accounts for his arrest which is in his possession, after the driver had started. He was taken to Hastings on Friday night.

Foster was arrested by Dep. Sheriff Grace late the same night, and sent to Hastings yesterday.

**MILITARY MOVEMENTS.**—Major Crowley, of the 30th Wisconsin, started from Fort Snelling for James River, via Fort Ridgely, yesterday morning with about four hundred men, composed of companies of the 30th Wisconsin, first section of Jones Battery, and the company of Connecticut cavalry brought here sometime ago. They go to garrison the new post on James River.

Lieut. R. M. Burdell, and seven men of the 2nd Regiment, reached corps, at the head of the Stella Whipple yesterday morning with about thirty recruits who deserted from the rebel army, having been drafted there against their will. Lieut. B. and signal returned last night.

Fifteen stragglers of the Sixth Regiment went down on the Lansing last evening, to follow their Regiment. While on the levee one of them was severely cut in the head with a rock by some one with whom he was quarreling.

**THE AMATEUR CONCERT.**—The Amateur Concert on Tuesday evening, for the benefit of the Ladies Sanitary Branch, promises to be a No. 1 entertainment in every way. We were present at a rehearsal yesterday, and can promise our music-loving citizens a fine repeat, and one that will repay them amply for the small sum to be charged for tickets, even if the noble objects of the concert did not constitute a claim on the public.

The ladies and gentlemen Amateurs who are to perform on Tuesday evening, have been spending valuable time in rehearsing and preparing for the concert, and we hope a crowded house, and nothing less, will repay them for their trouble, and fill the fowl with cash.

Tickets 50c. Reserved seats \$1 each. Tickets can be secured at Managers, after 10 o'clock to-morrow.

**TAKEN AWAY.**—The announcement of the death of the little daughter of our friend Geo. A. Brackett, which is given elsewhere, shows that another household has been called to part with its sunshine. The circumstances of the loss of "little Anna" were peculiar, and many hearts will sympathize with the parents in this trial.

"How shall we mourn thee, bud of being taken From our fond arms, our dim and longing eyes: How shall we cheer the home by thee forsaken, With earthly tones, while thou art in the skies?"

**THE GOOD TEMPLAR'S PIC-NIC.**—The annual Pic-Nic of Dashaway Lodge of Good Templars, will take place on Tuesday, at White Bear Lake. Carriages will start from Alex. Wilson's, corner Broadway, 10th st., at 7 o'clock A. M. Parties wishing to go should apply to Capt. C. E. Davis, Charles Colter, Wm. Wilson, or R. Marshall, before six o'clock Monday evening.

**VIOLATION OF ORDINANCE.**—John Austin, who drives the line of hacks to Fort Snelling, was arrested yesterday, and fined \$30 for neglecting to take out a hackman's license. Mr. Austin appealed the case to the District Court, on grounds that the ordinance did not intend to compel hacks, plying between the city and other towns, to take out a license.

**AN AGREEABLE NEIGHBOR.**—A female named Mary Tarbell, was fined ten dollars yesterday, for an assault committed upon a lady occupying an adjoining cottage, by throwing a pan of unsavory water on her through a window.

**THE FIVE WATER MARK.**—The water has fallen far below the register on the pier, and now is a good time to complete it. It should be finished down to the foot of the scale, so that low water of succeeding years can be compared with it.

**SALE OF GRASS LANDS.**—The right to cut grass on two sections of school lands on Rice creek was sold yesterday by Charles McIlrath, Commissioner of School Lands, and brought \$139.75.

**IMPROVEMENT OF THE COURT HOUSE SQUARE.**—Laborers have been at work this week filling up and leveling the square around the Court House. It has long been a nuisance, and we are glad it is to be put in shape so that a person's neck and limbs will be safe in traveling over it.

**C. ALLEN BLAKE,** who is supposed to be living about five miles from St. Anthony, will hear something to his advantage, by calling on the Chief of Police of this city.

**ANNIVERSARY WEEK AT MINNEAPOLIS.**—The 12th anniversary of the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Minnesota Bible Society, will be held at the Minneapolis Sabbath School Association, on Wednesday evening, June 22nd.

At 12 o'clock, will occur the Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the Minnesota Bible Society. Reports from the Secretary and Treasurer together with addresses, will fill the exercises.

Wednesday morning and afternoon will be held interesting business sessions of the Sabbath School Convention.

At 12 o'clock, there will be a grand rally meeting in behalf of the U. S. Christian Commission.

Thursday morning and afternoon will be occupied by the Sabbath School Convention. Following these exercises will occur a meeting of the friends of the Sabbath School. Officers have been given in the notice of the Committee.

Several friends from abroad are expected to be at the meetings, and enjoy them with their friends in this State.

**ST. ANTHONY CITY AND HENNINGSEN COUNTY TAXES.**—Notice is hereby given that the statements of those who have bought lots in St. Anthony City, are all ready for payment, and if not paid within two weeks from date, the property will be re-offered.

The sale for St. Anthony will be opened on Monday at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, June 20th, and will continue from day to day until all lands advertised from the 1863 taxes have been offered.

H. O. GALE, Auditor of Hennepin County, Minnesota, June 18th, 1864.

**GO TO SCHMIDT'S.**—Schmidt, on Jackson street, in the "Castle," continues to be the place for family groceries, and produce. Schmidt has always the NICEST, FRESHEST and BEST in market. Families can always get the freshest Butter, the freshest Eggs, the best Fruits, the nicest and whitest Flour, the purest Groceries, the sweetest sugar cured Hams, and all other articles of that kind, at Schmidt's.

Schmidt will tell them that try his groceries once, if you want them nice and good. Schmidt is famous for keeping that kind, and no other!

**MILNERY AT A SACRIFICE.**—The sale of Millinery at great sacrifice still continues at Miss Wilson's. Hats and all kinds of Fancy Goods are selling at and below cost. Zephyr dress shawls, Ribbons, the best gloves ever seen to get millinery cheap. The stock must be sold, as Miss Wilson is positively going to elude business.

**A CALL TO OUR WISHING PORTRAITS OF LAST FRUITS.**—I take pleasure in recommending Prof. Wilson to all wishing portraits executed in a superior manner. He has just completed a perfect likeness of a little girl of the writer, now deceased, from a very indistinct and faded ambrotype, which several artists had tried, and failed. I advise him competent to undertake any task of this kind, no matter how difficult, and recommend him to the patronage of all who wish to have likenesses restored and finished in the finest and most artistic manner. The picture can be seen in Prof. Wilson's studio for a few days.

C. C. LUND, 21

**CARPETS AND FINE FURNITURE AT AUCTION.**—This morning at 10 o'clock Patrick & Co. sell several Carpets, two Sofas, tables, Stands, Crib, Bureau, Bedsteads, and a lot of miscellaneous stuff, in the room next to their store in Rogers's Block.

**7-30 TREASURY NOTES.**—The First National Bank of St. Paul is prepared to call, purchase or convert the maturing 7-30 Treasury notes.

Holder should present these notes at once. J. E. THOMPSON, President.

**METROPOLITAN BILL OF FARE.**—Joe Hall has added spring chicken to his bill of fare which previously included fresh oysters, brook trout, pigeons, early vegetables, &c.

**RIVER NEWS.**

The Stella Whipple, Capt. Webber, arrived yesterday from La Crosse, having 40 tons of spikes for the Minnesota Central Railroad, and 370 sacks of corn. The Stella will leave to-day.

The Mollie Mohler fired up yesterday to try her new machinery. It worked very nicely. As this boat is now nearly finished, we will give her dimensions:

Length, 125 feet; beam, 22 feet; wheel, 12 feet diameter; backbone, 14 feet; tonnage, 90 tons. She has 28 staterooms, which are each as large and commodious as those of any other packet. In all, there are 60 berths. Her engines are in good train. She has a double line boiler, and a new "dieter" and has power enough to run very fast. She draws only 10 inches, and has a model of great beauty. Her cabin is finished in white, and looks exceedingly neat. Captain J. & G. Houghton are her owners, her haul having been built at Carver. The agreeable Wm. Holmes will be her clerk.

**HO FOR LAKE COMO!**—Necessity requiring it, Mr. H. Kenned, a crooked building on the shore of Lake Como, where parties pleasure, fishing or bathing can be accommodated with boats, fishing-tackle, eatables and drinkables. The Pauline and Melotte, two nice sailing craft, are in fine running order, and will be controlled by an experienced sailor, or free of charge.

**LOCAL NOTICES.**

**ICE CREAM.**—J. Hall has opened the Ice Cream season, and will have fresh cream every day during the season, of every flavor.

**HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.** New York, offers the most advantageous policy to those desiring to effect insurance.

**REV. EDWARD EGLESTON.** STATE AGENT FOR MINNESOTA, St. Paul, 11th street, next 274.

The place to buy clothing is at Eastward & Morison's. They have a fine stock of light and dark cassimere pants and vests. Fine black cloth coats; also fancy and plain cassimere, made up in the best style and latest fashions, which they will sell at very low prices. Give them a call and see for yourselves. They will sell the above at wholesale or retail, at prices lower than the same can be purchased in the West. Rogers' Block, eighth doors above the bridge.

**OFFICE OF THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE R. R. CO.**—S. W. SPRINGFIELD, Agent, corner Main and Wisconsin sts., Milwaukee, June 10th, 1864.—O. CURTIS, Esq., Dear Sir: I have great pleasure in informing you that I have succeeded in making a change by which connections are made both ways by our line and the Prairie du Chien. Our boat heretofore will leave Milwaukee on Monday at 8 A. M., and arrive at Prairie du Chien on Tuesday at 6 A. M. When that train is on time, our boat will leave Milwaukee on Tuesday at 8 A. M., and arrive at Prairie du Chien on Wednesday at 6 A. M. Please advise your passengers and do us the good you can.

C. D. PALMER, Gen. West's Pass. Agent.

**"I TRY TO PLEASE."**—John Haggan-miller has just concluded refitting and renovating his Saloon and Hall on Roberts Street, which will now compare in style and neatness with any establishment in the city. He has created a magnificent Fountain for draughting Ale, Beer and Porter; and to take a "smile" from either will make your teeth ache and your mouth water for more. John Haggan-miller has the finest furnished hall in the market affords. His cigars can be better judged when tested. His stock of cigars are of the finest brands.

**"PHOENIX LARK."**—Sister is Himself Again!—And has opened a first class saloon on Jackson street, directly opposite Joseph Ulman's store. His old friends and customers, of course, will tell him that he will be held in esteem by the choicest liquors and cigars, and never fails to suit the taste of everybody. The best brands of ale and porter on draught.

CHAS. A. TIEMAN, 103-105

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK, ST. PAUL.** April 27, 1864.—Rates of discount on uncurrent money.

Pennsylvania Banks not par. Discount.

In New York, 1/2 %  
New Jersey, 1/2 %  
Maryland and Delaware, 1/2 %  
Free Indiana and Ohio, 1/2 %  
San Francisco, 1/2 %  
Michigan, 1/2 %

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN, FREE FROM TAX, PINEAPPLES AND FRUIT.** May be easily procured by sending the "Balm of Gilead" to the publisher. The price is \$1.00 per dozen. The publisher is J. H. Haggan-miller, 111 Broadway, New York.

The publisher is J. H. Haggan-miller, 111 Broadway, New York.

For sale by DAY & JENKINS, St. Paul, and by J. H. Haggan-miller, 111 Broadway, New York.

**DISSEASERS OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.**—New and to be published in the Reports of the HONORABLE ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN Houghton, Houghton Association, No. 3 South Street, Philadelphia.

**THE QUICKEST AND ONLY DIRECT ROUTE FROM THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER TO CHICAGO AND ALL PORTS EAST AND SOUTH.** Via Chicago and All Ports East and South, via Chicago and All Ports East and South, via Chicago and All Ports East and South.

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## THE NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

**The Vice Presidential Nominee on the Crisis and its Demands.**

**Speech of Gov. Johnson at Nashville.**

A Union mass meeting was held at Nashville on Friday night, at which Governor Johnson was the principal speaker. We find the following report in the Nashville Times:

The appearance of Governor Johnson, on the steps of the St. Cloud Hotel, was greeted by the vast crowd with loud applause. All were anxious to hear and cheer the next Vice President of the United States.

After thanking the assembly for the honor bestowed on him, and a few other preliminary remarks, Governor Johnson proceeded to say that we were engaged in a great struggle for free government in the proper adjustment of the term.

Gov. Johnson said he had no impassioned appeal to make to the people in his own behalf. He had not sought the position assigned to him by the National Convention. Not a man in all the land can truthfully say that he has asked him to use his influence in his behalf in that body, for the position assigned to me, or for any other. On the contrary I have asked the country to elect me, and I have not sought it. Still being conferred upon me, I appreciate it the more highly. Being conferred upon me, I appreciate it the more highly.

I know there are those here who profess to follow a course of non-resistance, and I, on the other hand, feel my superiority to them. I have always understood that there was a sort of exclusive aristocracy about Nashville, which targets to central feeling, and are not within its little circle. Let them enjoy their opinions. I have heard it said that:

"Work makes the man, And want of it the fellow."

This aristocracy has been the bane of the slave States, nor has the North been wholly free from its central feeling. It is a class which I have always forced to respect me, for I have ever set it to defiance. The respect of the aristocracy is not a virtue, but a vice. It is a class which I have always forced to respect me, for I have ever set it to defiance.

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the rebel camp and encourages treason. He who in Indiana or Ohio makes war upon the Government out of regard to slavery is just as bad. The salvation of the country is now the only business which concerns the patriot.

In conclusion, let us give thanks, not formal heartily thanks, to those gallant officers and soldiers, who have come to our rescue, and delivered us from the rebellion. And though money be expended though life be lost, though farms and cities be desolated, let the war for the Union go on, and the Stars and stripes be bathed, if need be, in a nation's blood, till law be restored and freedom firmly established.

Gov. Johnson retired amid loud and continued cheering, and the large crowd dispersed to their homes.

**FROM THE NINTH MINNESOTA.**

**A Large Portion of the Regiment Supposed to be Captured.**

**ARRIVAL OF THE FIFTH AT MEMPHIS.**

Correspondence of St. Paul Press.

Memphis, Tenn., June 13, 1864.

You, doubtless, will have heard before this reaches you, of the disastrous expedition under Gen. Sturgis, in which the Ninth Minnesota suffered. I propose to give a few particulars which may relieve the anxiety of a few of the many anxious ones at home.

I have visited the camp of the Ninth several times since they commenced coming in. The following officers have come in: Maj. Markam, Adjutant Conner, Dr. Bingham, 1st Surgeon, Chaplain Kerr, Capt. Dane, Co. E. Capt. Skaro, Co. D, Lieut. Capon, Co. K, Lieut. Saville, Co. G, Lieut. Roberts, Co. E, Lieut. Van Eten, Co. I, Dr. Dixon, Assistant Surgeon was left in charge of wounded at Hixley. It would be premature at this hour to give any list or estimate of missing as more are expected in. It is however believed that the other officers and most of the men were taken prisoners. The particulars of the fight will be given by those who were engaged in it, in due time. It seems to be conceded that the Ninth stood nobly and only retired in obedience to orders though the affair has resulted most disastrously, and disgracefully. We all feel chagrined at the management which occasioned our defeat, but hope many of those cut off will yet get in. Reinforcements have gone out as far as Collierville with cavalry scouts to pick up stragglers. Many are known to have taken to the woods, with the hope of making their way in by traveling nights.

The veteran Fifth reached here last Friday, having fought in it successfully out of the Red River trap. Red River, on the 4th inst., expecting to come directly to this place and receive the furlough they have so nobly earned by the severe fighting and hard campaigning of the past three months, as well as by their response to the call for re-enlistment. But Generals A. J. Smith and Mower, whose entire commands constituted the fleet, never pass an enemy without a salute. They fought a rebel force in a short distance below Greenville, went ashore, had a severe engagement, drove the enemy back, and returned to the boats after making a circuit of about twelve miles. The Fifth were actively engaged, and lost one killed and seven wounded. John McCabe, Co. I, was killed on the field. Joseph Tourville, Co. D, one of the wounded, died the night following the battle. The remainder are not dangerous in the morning, and are usually along with the command. The men are worn and tired, but in good spirits, and ready for another job when they shall have had their furlough. We are now expecting the homeward bound order.

Yours, MINNEAPOLIS.

**Terrific Catastrophe—A Mother Cuts the Throat of Her Two Children and Then Her Own.**

COLUMBIANA, June 13.—A Mrs. Mary Miller, of New York, who has been residing for several weeks past at Fishkill Landing, committed a bloody deed in an early hour this morning, by cutting the throats of her two children, (girls, aged respectively seven and two years) and then cutting her own.

That we were cognizant at the house of Mr. John Carner, her husband, Mr. Alexander Miller, is engaged in an oil house in New York city. Mrs. Miller has been subject to slight spells of insanity since last Fall, and has been sent by her husband to Fishkill Landing for quiet and repose, with the hope that the effect would be beneficial both mental and bodily. She is supposed to have been suffering from one of these attacks when the above bloody deed was committed. Her husband was in the habit of visiting her every Sunday. Yesterday he remarked to a friend that his wife was improving considerably, and hoped that she would soon be fully restored. They were much respected by a large circle of friends, and had always lived very happily. Her husband and all family were by the firm which our informant left the scene, Mrs. Miller still survived, but was near her last.

—Mr. John F. Hume, who, in the Baltimore Convention, moved to make Mr. Lincoln's nomination unanimous, is the editor of the St. Louis Democrat, and is a very prominent Missouri Radical. He participated actively in the Freedom Convention held at Louisville in February last.

The Charleston Courier of May 24th, evidently copying a news paragraph from a northern paper without alteration, announces that "European adventures to the 28th ultimo, have been received, and that two fast steam











































## Dry Goods.

146.

FOR CHEAP

## DRY GOODS

GO TO

L. C. BURT'S,

146 Third Street.

000-19

## A SPLENDID STOCK OF

## SILK and CLOTH

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS

AND

## CIRCULARS,

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS

FROM

## NEW YORK,

Which we will be glad to show to all

## Wishing to Purchase

Also, a general stock of

## DRY GOODS!

WHICH WE ARE SELLING LOW AT

## THE CHEAP CASH STORE

OF

H. KNOX TAYLOR,

No. 218 Third Street, St. Paul,

Minnesota.

my-17

## GRAND MILLINERY OPENING

AT

DUGAN'S,

THIRD STREET, ST. PAUL,

On Wednesday, 27th Inst.

Ladies are now opening the largest stock of Millinery and Ladies' Furnishings ever shown in St. Paul, and prices very moderate indeed. 200 Ladies' Bonnets and Children's Bonnets, from 50c to \$2.00; Hats, at prices that will please the customers. Those who love the little ones will be delighted. The imported Hair for children are beautiful. 20 doz. Shaker Hoods, from 25c to 75c each. The Ribbons and Flowers are perfectly elegant ornaments, such as Humming Birds, Birds' Nests, Birds of Paradise, Butterflies, Shell Ornaments, Sea Shells, and hundreds of designs used in the East, are now open. Silk Cloaks, from \$10 to \$50; Cloth Cloaks, Cloaking, and Ornaments in quantity. Dress Goods, Black Silks, Electric Silks at cost, Cloth and Dress Trimmings, Infant Fixings, Mourning Goods, Head-Dresses, Bets, Shell Combs, and Toilet Articles. Please call on Wednesday next, April 27th. Our show rooms are over the store, and free from sun and dust. It is a choice resort for ladies and children; they are saved the annoyance of the lower store. Our prices are lower than you could expect in such times, and we cannot be undersold by any house in the West.

Respectfully,

MRS. J. DUGAN.

Third-st., St. Paul.

ag-1

## 1864. SEEDS. 1864.

## GARDEN, GRASS AND FLOWER SEEDS!

## DAY &amp; JENKS,

## DRUGGISTS, SAINT PAUL.

DEALERS IN GRASS SEEDS—Timothy, Clover, Red Top, Hungarian, Blue Grass, Orchard and Lawn Grass.

GARDEN SEEDS—By the pound, box or paper, in great variety.

FLOWER SEEDS—The largest and best assortment in the State—sent by mail free of post age at five cents per paper.

Ruta Baga and Turnip Seed, wholesale and retail.

ag-24

## DEER'S

## CELEBRATED

## MOLINE PLOWS,

For sale by

NICHOLS, DEAN &amp; CO.,

Agents for St. Paul.

my-10-17

## Burbank's Column.

1864. 1864. 1864.

## Winter Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE COMPANY.

PASSENGER LINK.

The roads are well stocked with first class stage Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL.

For Hastings, Red Wing, Lake City, Red Lake, Grand Rapids, Mankato, and La Crosse at 8 o'clock A.M.

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Mendota, Clinton Falls, and Watonsburg, at 9 o'clock A.M.

For St. Mary's, Wabasha, Agency and Mankato at 10 o'clock A.M.

Also for Rice Lake, Chaska, Wadena, Mankato, Red Lake, and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock P.M.

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Mendota, Clinton Falls, and Watonsburg, at 7 A.M.

For St. Mary's, Wabasha, Agency and Mankato at 8 o'clock A.M.

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## The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, JUNE 22, 1864.

## Surprise of Gen. Lee at Gen. Grant's Movement.

His Army too much Reduced to Fight Openly.

Correspondence New York World.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The last private advice received from Richmond represents General Lee as having been completely taken by surprise by the movement of the Union forces towards the James—an event for which he was in no way prepared. His hope was that Gen. Grant would remain on the Chickahominy, and direct all his efforts in that direction. This sudden change of base having taken place, Lee has been forced to give up his position, and to transport his army to a new position.

This explains why our troops have been enabled to accomplish their change of base without any opposition, and to march almost in sight of the rebels without any attempt on their part to hinder their advance. Another reason more potent yet, is that their forces are much reduced by the capture of the rebels, and they are consequently unable to fight in the open field. They must necessarily have a line of rifle pits and earth works in front of them before they venture to fire. This has been strikingly illustrated in the present advance of our troops through New Bottom land and the Long Bridge, an operation which it was in the power of Gen. Lee to prevent, had he been strong and wise enough to do it.

Since General Grant has safely reached the James, the impression in Richmond is that he will build a strongly intrenched camp on the shore of the river, or perhaps avail himself of that already prepared by General Butler, and march from that point in the direction of Fort Darling, which it is his intention, they say, to take by storm. Once in possession of that fort, he will advance on Petersburg, and proceed from that city, in the vicinity of which General Lee is likely to give him battle, straight towards Richmond.

The uncertainty of the rebels, is not, however, caused so much by the fear of having a battle, as by the apprehension of all the consequences attending the march with the interior cut and destroyed. They know well that their cavalry is incapable of competing with ours, and to protect efficiently the route through which they draw their men, their supplies, and their ammunition; and that their capital may, at any moment, be invested and deprived of the means by which it has been hitherto enabled to resist.

This is one of the most perplexing prospects of the rebels, and one which we are now discussing with the earnestness and glow of feeling which they bring in all their discussions. Many are the opinion that if General Grant succeeds in completely severing Richmond from all its lines of communication, the evacuation of that city becomes a military necessity, which it is impossible for all the forces of the confederacy to prevent. In other words, Richmond deprived of provisions and ammunition of war, Richmond isolated and invested, cannot stand thirty days and must be evacuated. This is the gloomy conclusion to which the rebels have arrived since the transfer of our troops from the Chickahominy. At the same time Richmond, replying to some writers as being well stocked with all kinds of grain, has hardly enough to subsist two months to come, and the inhabitants are now waiting for the new avenues to replenish their exhausted granaries, a circumstance which makes still more probable the fall of that city, and the opinion that if General Grant succeeds in completely severing Richmond from all its lines of communication, the evacuation of that city becomes a military necessity, which it is impossible for all the forces of the confederacy to prevent. In other words, Richmond deprived of provisions and ammunition of war, Richmond isolated and invested, cannot stand thirty days and must be evacuated. This is the gloomy conclusion to which the rebels have arrived since the transfer of our troops from the Chickahominy. 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